

HARK to the lay of the knocker while you may; soon it will be drowned by a prosperity song.

The Evening Herald

TREBUNE-CITIZEN.
Vol. 26, No. 56.

FORMER HEADS OF WAR DEPARTMENT SUPPORT SCHEME OF PREPARATION

Henry L. Stimson Declares Measures Should Tend Toward National Training, if Not Reaching It.

ROOT ENDORSES PLAN OF ADMINISTRATION

Would Make Citizen-Soldiers Subject First to Orders of United States, Not to Use as Police Force.

By Evening Herald Leased Wire

Washington, Jan. 22.—Two former secretaries of war, both under Republican administrations, today endorsed Secretary Garrison's army program.

Elihu Root, in a letter read before the National Security League, declared that "there are good things in Secretary Garrison's plan." The doing of them will be progress in the right direction. Don't lose these good things, even though you find that you can't at this time get something more in the same direction.

Henry L. Stimson, in a speech advocating compulsory universal military service as the real solution of national defense, endorsed Secretary Garrison's plan as "sound and intelligent," and advocated its adoption. "Congress is not ready yet to sanction universal training," as the sound initial step.

The congress will close tonight with a banquet at which Senator Lodge and former Attorney General Wickesham were to be the principal speakers.

Declaring himself in favor of compulsory military service as the true solution of the defense problem, Mr. Stimson said he regarded the program now advanced by Secretary Garrison as the sound initial step.

"If congress is not ready yet to sanction universal training," he said, "the measures which are enacted should be those which, so far as they go, are in accord with this great fundamental duty and which, as time passes and experience ripens, will lend most naturally to the establishment of such a system."

Under the federal constitution the national guard or organized military is primarily a state force instead of a national reserve and I do not believe that any effective national citizen army can be created out of a force dominated by forty-eight separate sovereignties. For nearly fifteen years strenuous efforts have been made by the federal government, as well as by the state authorities, to increase the number of the guard, yet it has remained nearly stationary.

"It seems to me that these defects can be traced directly to the fact that the national guard is in fact a state military force which we are also requiring to do duty for the national government. So long as such forces exist the states are tempted to shirk their police duties and to rely wholly upon citizen soldiery for that purpose."

What is even worse, there has gradually grown up among our laboring classes the feeling that the only soldiers with whom they are practically acquainted represent a different class of the community and are maintained for the purpose of being used against them. Instead of regarding the militia as a citizen training to perform kindly of defending the country in case of real war, the labor man has come to regard him as a representative of capital, being trained as a policeman against labor.

"Finally this inability to state policy has tended to shape the terms of enlistment and the training of our militia to the disadvantage of their function as national troops. Instead of being trained through brief but continuous periods of intensive work with the colors and thereafter being left comparatively free as reservists, the militia are held to comparatively long periods with the colors under a system of weekly drills, a system which is not only the least effective way of teaching a man to be a soldier but also tends, from the length of time during which it imposes a continual though slight obligation upon him, to discourage enlistment."

The national guard is other than the regular army, our only present force of even partially trained soldiers. Nothing should be done to discourage its work, but, on the contrary, everything to stimulate and encourage it. But such encouragement should be in the direction of transferring it wholly into the service of the federal government and not of perpetuating it in its present status. Particularly, to grant federal pay to the individual militiamen for his weekly service rendered to the state seems to blur the great lesson which is emerging from the European war. It is to yield again to the theory that we can induce men to serve their country, not as a duty of patriotism but for pay."

Referring to the recent Mexican border troubles and the demands of many for a punitive expedition, Mr.

Cold Wave May Give Relief to Flood-stricken Central States

Thousands Temporarily Made Homeless; Property Loss Approaches Millions; Railroad Traffic Cut Off.

WATER SUPPLIES OF MANY CITIES RUINED

Joliet, Aurora and Elgin Suffer Most From Unprecedented Wid-winter Rise in Illinois Streams.

By Evening Herald Leased Wire

Chicago, Jan. 22.—A cold wave, said by the weather bureau to be sweeping eastward from the Rocky mountain region, today was held out as bringing hope for relief from flood conditions which prevailed in Illinois and neighboring states yesterday as the result of torrential rains following a rapid rise in temperature.

With thousands of persons temporarily made homeless, property loss running into hundreds of thousands of dollars, railroad traffic interrupted and several cities facing a possibility of epidemic as the result of pollution of their drinking water by the flood, the receding waters were watched with considerable anxiety.

Related reports reaching Chicago early today told of extensive havoc wrought in city and country within a radius of fifty miles of Chicago. Hundreds of farms in the Fox, Desplaines, Rock and other river valleys are inundated.

Joliet, Aurora and Elgin suffered most from the floods. Streets and basements were flooded, much land inundated and several homes driven from their houses, while in a few cases the houses were floated on their foundations and carried away by the waters. At all these points dynamite was used to break ice jams which held the water in check and with these broken and the waters subsiding many persons were able to return to their homes today.

In Chicago water in the new rankled up and hundreds of basements were flooded, telephone service suffered when the conduit tunnels were filled with water and subways under viaducts were flooded to the extent that traffic through them was impossible. Firemen were kept busy all day pumping out flooded territory. Street car service in some districts also was hampered by the high water.

FLOOD WARNINGS OUT ALONG ILLINOIS RIVER

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 22.—Flood warnings to points along the Illinois river were issued from the local weather bureau here today. At noon the stage of the river was 17.9 and rising rapidly. The weather forecaster predicted a 20-foot stage by Monday morning.

FEAR OF DAMAGE TO MISSOURI BRIDGE LESSENS

Kansas City, Jan. 22.—Fear of further damage to bridges in this vicinity diminished today with the announcement of the weather bureau that there would be no rise in the Kansas river here.

The floods that yesterday pushed away a portion of a viaduct over the Kansas river had passed down stream. The bridge was believed safe.

In Kansas heavy rains had ceased and conditions were reported much improved.

ARKANSAS RIVER IS LATEST FLOOD AREA

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 22.—The Arkansas river entered the flood area this morning when urgent warnings were sent by the local weather bureau of impending rises. The warnings predicted 24 feet at Little Rock—down stage 23—Tuesday night.

DEFENDANTS IN STRIKE PLOT FIGHT REMOVAL TO NEW YORK COURTS

By Evening Herald Leased Wire

Washington, Jan. 22.—Former Representative H. Robert Fowler, of Illinois; Henry B. Martin and Herman Schultheis of Labor's National Peace council, under indictment in New York for alleged conspiracy to violate the Sherman antitrust act by restraining the shipment of munitions of war to foreign countries, appeared here today before a United States commissioner to fight removal to New York. Arguments were made for the three men but the hearing was not concluded and will be resumed Monday.

CASTILLO DEPORTED BY IMMIGRATION MEN

By Evening Herald Leased Wire

New Orleans, Jan. 22.—Maximo Castillo, the Mexican bandit leader, was today deported to Havana by federal immigration authorities. Castillo was accused of connection with the firing of the Cuernavaca tunnel in Chiapas, Mexico, in February, 1914, in which twenty-one Americans lost their lives. He was deported to Cuba instead of Mexico at his own request.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY ANNOUNCES PEACE NEGOTIATION IS IN DIFFICULTIES

"General Disarmament of Montenegrins Will Be Delayed Because of Bad Communications and Distances."

FORMAL STATEMENT IS ISSUED BY OFFICIALS

Time Has Been Granted to Government of Kingdom to Arrange Surrender, States Press Bureau.

By Evening Herald Leased Wire

Berlin, Jan. 22, via wireless to Sayville.—The Austro-Hungarian official press bureau says the Hungarian news agency, "announces that the laying down of arms as agreed upon by the Montenegrin government is meeting with difficulties and that the general disarming of the Montenegrins will be delayed, this being due principally to the long distances over which the soldiers have to travel and to the bad communications."

The press bureau also declares that the delay is due in part to the natural peculiarities of the Montenegrin people, who, ignoring the general situation, do not yet know whether they are expected by their government to continue the war on their own account.

The Austro-Hungarian government, the press bureau adds, "appreciating these circumstances, has granted time to the Montenegrin government so that it may get into communication with the reluctant part of the population in order to bring about a systematic submission."

BELGIUM FREE TO MAKE PEACE IF SHE DESIRES

London, Jan. 22, 1915 a. m.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company states that the Frankfurter Zeitung, discussing the possibility of a separate peace between Germany and Belgium, says that as long as Belgium has not signed the London agreement regarding the making of a separate peace she is free to do as her interests command.

The Frankfurter Zeitung adds, "appreciating these circumstances, has granted time to the Montenegrin government so that it may get into communication with the reluctant part of the population in order to bring about a systematic submission."

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